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The Hon'ble the Chief Minister Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja
arriving at the P. T. C. Sports Ground for presiding over the
Annual Sports of the Police Training College on the 28th February 1951.

**Speech of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister to the Government of
Madras—Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja**

*On the occasion of his presiding over the Annual Sports of the Police
Training College, Vellore, on the 28th February 1951.*

“ Mr. Sanjeevi Pillai and Friends,

I am very glad to be associated with the pleasant function of the Annual Sports of the Police Training College, Vellore, this evening ; and I thank you for your kind invitation to me. It was not only with feelings of pleasure but also with a sense of duty that I accepted your invitation for this function, because as the Minister in charge of the portfolio, it is my duty to participate in the function which my own departmental men are celebrating as their annual festival, so to say, with joy and delight.

The Police constitute the most essential service indispensable for any State. In any State, Law and Order must be maintained. Peace and tranquillity must prevail enabling the civic administration of the State to function. The State itself is to be protected from external aggression. It must equally be protected from internal disorders. The former function is the concern of the military ; while the latter is the concern of the Police. The normal functions of the State can be discharged efficiently and benevolently only in an atmosphere of peace and security. As far as the country's internal peace and tranquillity are concerned, they are to be secured by the Police who function as the peace-time army for the internal purposes. A State which maintains a well organised and efficient Police Force cannot *ipso facto* be dubbed a Police State. Even a Welfare State, however benevolent it be, ever looking to the welfare of the people, cannot exist without the Police. The very term “ Welfare of the people ” implies the securing of the people's safety and protection against evils and wrongs and no society, no nation can exist on the face of the

earth in a state of absolute perfection foreseeing no lapses of conduct in the individuals constituting such society or nation. Human nature being what it is, subject to weakness and frailties, and feelings of passion, lust and emotion, envy, greed and what not, it will be only a figment of imagination to think that a Society can be built or a State be constituted enjoying absolute immunity from wrongs and crimes by individuals and needing no Police Force for protection. If any one fancies about the possibilities of creating such a model State with no Police Force assisting it, such a State could be made to exist only in the region of dreams and not in this world of reality. Gentlemen, we men of this practical world cannot think of State without Police, as on the very foundations of peace, safety and security, secured by the trained and disciplined forces, is based every State in this world. The moment peace, safety and security in a country disappear, the State itself comes to an end.

So, Gentlemen, the Police are the essential element for peaceful internal administration in the State. They are indispensable for the protection of our home, our life and our dear ones against crimes and offences. Gentlemen, our Police are always noted for efficiency, capacity, and above all for a high sense of loyalty to the Government of the day whom they serve. Always their loyalty is reflected in their unflinching devotion to duty. A servant could be a devoted one to the master only if he stands with the latter through thick and thin. Such an unflinching loyalty and devotion to duty our Police are always renowned for. If any one still has memories of any unpleasant events or episodes in the previous political set-up dominated by the foreign bureaucracy, no ill-will or prejudice should be borne now against those associated with the said events and episodes. Past is past and must be forgotten and those memories must give place to the appreciation and recognition of their high sense of loyalty to the Government

whom they served. And, it is the same sense and tone of their loyalty to the popular Governments of to-day that stand as the asset of our Police Forces.

Since the advent of our independence, our Police have had to bear a responsibility greater than ever. The causes for their increased responsibility are many and varied. The disquieting causes disturbing the normal life in our country, which we are witnessing for the last few years, are both natural and man-made. It looks as though Man and Nature are vying with one another in making contributions to the disturbance of peace and tranquillity in our land. The ideologies of man based on the concept of a free world-free from laws and restrictions of any kind, free to indulge in the orgy of every crime which the Penal Code prohibits; and the vagaries of nature withholding the usual rains successively for the last 3 or 4 years, and thus creating a dearth of food, clothing and other necessities of life, resulting in unemployment, hunger and starvation—these causes have let loose certain forces disturbing the calmness of life in our country. Subversive elements have made their appearance with their frenzied policy of sabotage, damage, devastation and destruction having no regard, respect or compunction for the human life. Their avowed policy is to overthrow the Government established by law and to substitute in its place the law of the jungle. Their dangerous policies, intended to shatter the very structure of the Society, and fomented by the propaganda of falsehood and hatred, have given rise to many an unfortunate event, costing innocent persons much their lives and properties. Their propaganda is to misrepresent and mislead the innocent people into a false belief, ignoring the several good things which our Governments, Central and Provincial, have done and are still doing to better the economic condition of the people, in spite of unforeseen handicaps, odds and adverse circumstances.

Perhaps, all these events have come as the trial of strength which the infant Indian Democracy has had to face in the first stage of its career ; but, the challenge of these events was met by our Police of every rank and file, valiantly and heroically, and they acted with firm will, courage and determination. They rose to the occasion spontaneously as if in response to the call of their inner voices of patriotism. The Police have done and are still doing their job well in the spirit of devotion to duty and we are all proud of the work they have done and the results they have achieved for the good of the Society, for its safety and security. The Police are fighting against the ill and anti-social forces, not in one front, but in several fronts. They are fighting with the subversive forces, with the forces of hoarding and blackmarketting, with the forces of corruption and dishonesty, and with every other evil force seeking to destroy the purity of social life ; and, on many an occasion the Police have distinguished themselves remarkably.

I may tell you, Gentlemen, that if they had not come off well in certain cases, it was partly due to lack of co-operation from the public, either due to the latter's lethargy, indifference or irresponsiveness to the civic duty to bring the offenders to book. The Public should realise their civic responsibility more and more and help the Police who are wedded to the policy of helping the people against wrongs and crimes. Evidence and materials known to the public about the commission of crimes should be made available to the Police. There should be greater co-operation between the Police and the Public in the maintenance of Law and Order. The Public should think that the Policeman is no longer the agent or the underling of the foreign bureaucracy, but he is their own man, one among them and a friend.

At this juncture, I should however caution myself that my appeal should not be one-sided. The policeman too should shed

his superiority complex which he enjoyed under the patronage of the foreign ruler, who was responsible and responsive to none but himself. The Policeman should not consider himself as an authority striking terror and wielding power over the people. You, the Policemen, should realise without any mental reserve, that you and I and everyone in the Government, are but the servants of our masters, viz., the people of our land. You should always work under the consciousness that every little function you do is done for the good of the people. You must conduct yourself with the public in such a way as to gain their goodwill, sympathy, trust and confidence ; but, this you should do, not by slackening the rules or the code of conduct which the discipline of your profession enjoins on you.

‘ Discipline ’ shall be your watchword ; ‘ Service ’ shall be your motto. I lay emphasis on these virtues of your profession especially addressing those outgoing young Policemen, who, having completed successfully their course of training here, are to emerge into their professional career. They are budding young officers whom the Police Service is eagerly awaiting for absorption and assimilation. The candidates undergoing training are all able-bodied and attractive young men, in whom I find the flower of the youth of our country. The training imparted to them in this College is of a high order and the combination of good material and good training gives a product which is certainly the pride of the Police. The young officers emerging out of the portals of this institution should go into the world and face it in the right spirit of the Policeman, holding the message of service, ever spreading and keeping the torch of discipline, ever shining to throw light on the dark spots in the Society.))

Gentlemen, I am glad that you are evincing great enthusiasm today, this day being the Day of Sports. The Sport is an event of great significance and utility, particularly to the Police. For

others it may be a pastime or recreation but for you the sports form part of your professional equipment, standing you in good stead in the discharge of your official functions. It is not so for other services. In the discharge of their respective official functions, a Judge need not jump, an Engineer need not run, and a Teacher need not leap ; but, the Policeman's function may involve a bit of every one of these feats and perhaps many more. Perhaps, you may have to face greater hurdles in the future than those you witnessed in the hurdles race in the sports today. But, it has to be remembered that every one of them shall give you opportunities for service to the community and every such opportunity will fetch you greater honour and distinction than those won in the sports. And your service may be an admixture of sacrifice also ; but your service and sacrifice are for a noble cause, the protection of the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of the State.

I heartily congratulate all those who won colours and distinction in the sports in the form of cups and prizes. The trophies they have won give them a feeling of pride and exhilaration and these prizes shall stand as an incentive to greater effort and enthusiasm in their professional life. The non-prize winners need not go disheartened. Perhaps, the future has many things in store for them. I wish every one of you good luck. I thank you all once again for having given me this opportunity of seeing you this evening. Now, I will distribute the prizes."



An editor who does not mind a joke at his own expense says he went into a chemist's shop recently, and asked for some morphine. The assistant objected to giving it without a prescription.

"Why," asked the editor, "do I look like a man who would kill himself?"

"I don't know," said the assistant ; "if I looked like you I should be tempted."



The Inspector-General of Police, Madras, inspecting the
P. T. C. Cadets on Parade at the Passing-out Parade at
Vellore on 27-2-1951.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

BY P. K. PATTABHIRAMAN, B.A., A.L.I., P.T.C., VELLORE.

In this second article on the subject much could be written in elaboration of the principles already mentioned in the first article published in Vol II. No. 1, but brevity being not only a virtue but a necessity, only vital comments will be made on the following :—

“1. The Police are the Public and the Public are the Police : the success of the system depends on maintaining public support.

2. The function of the Police is to help and protect the Public : this is done by preventing offences, detecting offences and by assisting members of the Public in other ways when opportunity occurs.

3. The enforcement of law must be vigorous but impartial : force must be avoided whenever the same ends can be achieved by peaceful means ; the law must be made to prevail even in the face of temporary public disapproval.

4. The Police will uphold the law unswayed by politics or sentiment : enforcement is their function and they are not to be concerned with law-making or with punishment.”

(The Police Journal, Vol XX, No. 3, July–September 1947

“ETHICS AND THE POLICE” by Chief Inspector Frank Elmes).

Firstly, the Policeman is what his name denotes—the community man, concerned with general good rule and government of an organised society or polity, and may properly be called upon for many kinds of service ; much of what he does is no more than the execution of duties which lie on all citizens, but for which he has been given certain privileges, powers and protection—said Sir John Moylan, Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District and Courts for over twenty-five years, in his admirable brochure “*The Police of Britain*”. There is no doubt that with the increasing

complexities of modern life and civilisation the Public has come to expect from the Police an unlimited number of miscellaneous services the performance of which is a potent factor in strengthening the ties between the two. The unfortunate Police officer has very often to listen patiently and courteously to narrations unconnected with police work in order to decide the appropriate agencies to deal with the same, and function as a kind of inquiry-bureau and clearing-house to justify the super-abundant faith of the Public in the omniscience of the Police. The miscellaneous character of Police work is, therefore, due not to a great variety of powers and duties having been given to the Police by law, but to the fact that the public look to the Police as an ever-present help and have recourse to the Police as the readiest and most reliable source of information on all sorts of matters. Police work being essentially humane, and personal influence and prestige having more to do with the success of the Police in maintaining law and order than all the mechanical aids which the scientist and technician had placed at their disposal, it is imperative to remember that more rather than less emphasis should be laid on the human side in the relations between the Police and the Public, and that courtesy goes a long way towards helping the Police in their work. It would be folly on the part of the Police to take for granted the goodwill of the Public as it is something to be continually strived for and merited. Enforcement of an unpopular law or performance of any restrictive duty inevitably entails loss of a certain measure of police popularity at the hands of the Public, but this, being unavoidable, can be largely offset by a manifest readiness to help the public in a variety of ways in extraneous matters as far as is compatible with the efficient discharge of specified police duties.

The duties of citizenship would appear to demand full and frank co-operation with the Police, and without the co-operation of the public the best brains and the finest equipment in the Police

Force, would be able to achieve little. As the Police Service is essentially a civil organisation existing merely for the welfare of the public, it is morally and legally entitled to count upon the co-operation of the latter. The meagre strength of the Police Force—at present there is only one policeman for about a thousand people—would be totally inadequate for safeguarding life and property, but for the active alliance between the Police and the Public which is happily reviving rapidly in the free atmosphere of an Independent India and showing hopeful signs of return to peace and prosperity, notwithstanding sporadic communist activity. In the perennial fight against the forces of disruption and disorder, the prestige of the Police Force, when rightly considered, is not due so much to the prowess or personality of the individual Policeman as to the big and mighty organisation behind him—an organisation not merely of Police, but of the whole law-abiding community as represented by their Police. As the Police are greatly out-numbered by those of criminal tendencies, and as the latter will not be slow in seizing any tactical advantage afforded by the withdrawal of any degree of public support, there should be perfect co-operation between the law-abiding Public and the Police. The Policeman can be aptly described as the public conscience, and he is a perpetual reminder pointing an accusing finger against the law-breaker who sees the entrance to the gaol behind the uniformed figure of the Policeman. As the role of the Police is that of Public Servants in the fullest sense of those words, what that Police do is not simply their affair only and it is very much the business of the Public as well. A close alliance and mutual trust should therefore exist between them in the interest of the general well-being of the society and the state.

Nowadays, as everyone perfectly knows, all big bundobust arrangements of the Police are based on the correct assumption that the vast majority of the Public is willing and anxious to assist

the Police in the maintenance of law and order, regulation of traffic and preservation of peace. The Police trust in the Public—trust in civic consciousness of the people—however much abused by some individuals, has stood the test of time magnificently, and the day-to-day problems such as crowd-handling, crime-detection and patrol-system, giving ample indications of the implicit trust of the Police in the Public as a whole, bear eloquent testimony of the existing happy inter-relation between them. The Police of today being no longer mercenaries of an alien power and having the privilege of serving their own brethren, should find no difficulty whatsoever in adopting an attitude of entire friendliness towards their fellow-citizens, without sacrifice of dignity.) The Anti-Communist Rally at Gannavaram on 31-8-1950 consisting of numerous enthusiastic Village Defence Squad members of Krishna District, and the V. V. C. Conferences in Ramnad District in November 1950 are events of far-reaching importance vividly portraying the increasing co-operation between the Police and the Public in their day-to-day fight against the common foe—Communists and Criminals. The people are very badly in need of knowing the facts of crime and what part crime plays in our community life. Just as the individual is being taught more and more about the health of his own mind and body and about the need for support of the medical profession, so it must be brought home to the public in general through the medium of Conferences as stated above how serious are diseases of the body politic and how imperative is the duty of good citizens to co-operate with the Police Forces. Broadcast talks by Senior Police Officers, periodical reviews of local crime conditions in the form of published statements in the Press, public lectures, distribution of leaflets stressing the importance of co-operation with the Police, might well be considered as means of enlisting the aid of the general public by a skilfully directed propaganda.

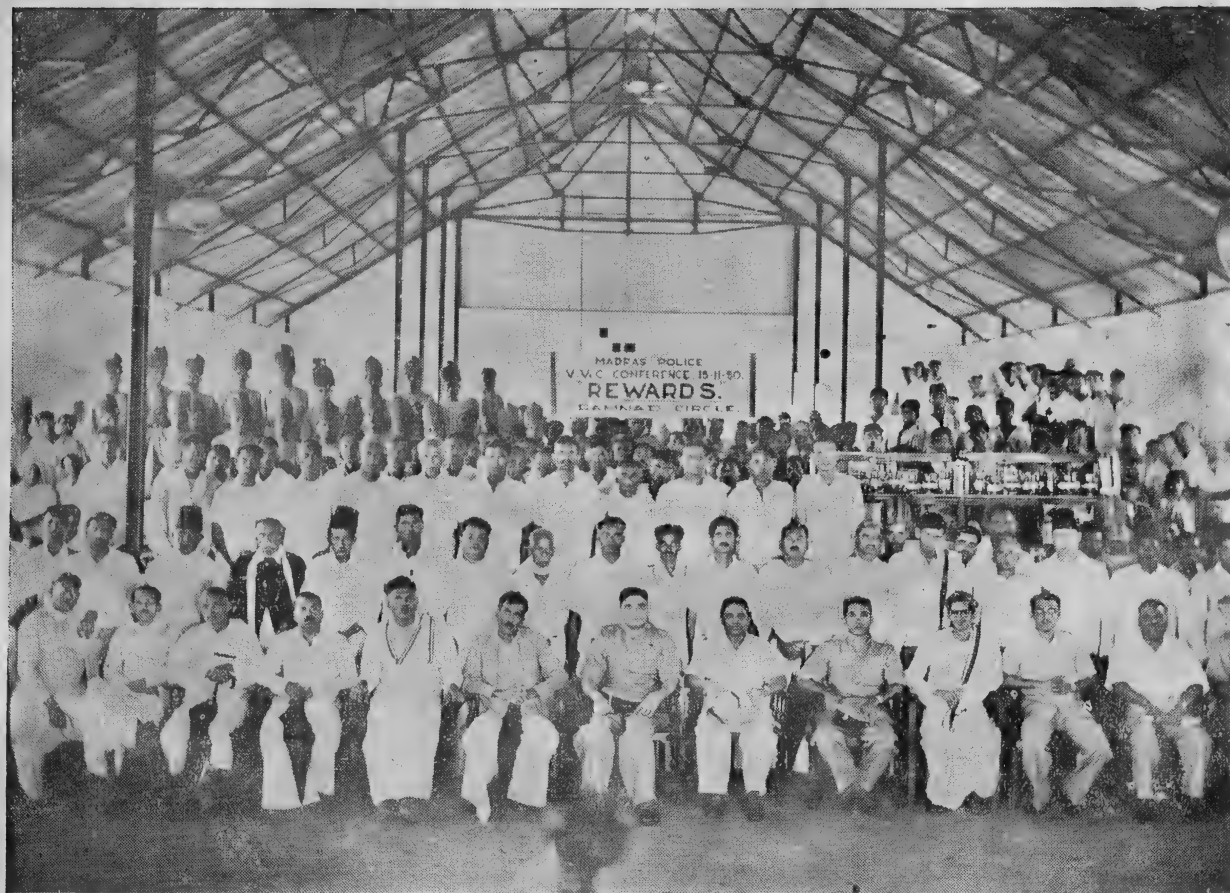
The part played by various Police Athletic Societies in creating a good feeling between the Police and the Public is not inconsiderable, and games of various kinds arranged with local amateur teams, and at public social functions, have undoubtedly a national as well as a recreational value.

Secondly, India of today is a policed state, not a police state. As the Police consider themselves the friends and protectors of the Public with an important part to play in the building of India into a strong, healthy and prosperous nation, their function is to help and protect the public by preventing offences, detecting offences and by assisting the members of the Public in other ways whenever opportunity occurs. The Police would do well to remember they are always under the eye of an observing Public who will not be slow to appraise them according to the way in which the conduct of the Police appeals to them. The Public also expects from the Police all kinds of helpful service which are not stated in any law or book. Therefore, next to the prevention and detection of crime, the cultivation of the genuine affection of the Public is most worthy of the zealous efforts of the Police. The Policemen should not be merely austere officers of the law, but men with very human feelings ever ready to help those in real need with many small services which do not come within the scope of police duty in the strictest sense. *Crime-prevention Publicity-campaign* organised by the Sussex Police with the object of drawing the attention of the Public to their shortcomings and to their responsibilities, in an effort to arouse the residents from their resigned and dangerous attitude to the anti-social activities of some members of the community, and to encourage the residents to become much more anti-crime minded, is reported in the Police Journal Vol. XX. No. 3, pages 184 to 197, to have produced some good results in effectively crushing the "*Crime Bug*", and it would be worthwhile to experiment on similar lines here as well. To be really effective,

the police propaganda must be not only on a large scale but also persistent so that the Public may be sufficiently educated in the fundamentals of good citizenship, particularly in their application to the maintenance of law and order. The Public should be put on their guard by the Police by making full use of all the facilities available—Radio, Cinema, Press, Posters, Lectures, etc., and understand how imperative is the duty of good citizens to co-operate whole-heartedly with their Police Forces. Public talks by experienced and efficient members of the Police Force on various subjects—e.g. Function of Police in Society, Responsibility of the Public to the Police, Safety, Courtesy, Good Citizenship, etc.—to adults as well as students ; prevention of juvenile delinquency by adopting suitable measures—e.g. establishing Boys' Clubs ; adopting the policy of persuasion rather than prosecution in respect of minor offences and infringements—e.g. Traffic ; rendering help to the injured, to the aged and the infirm and to charitable organisations ; protection of children from traffic and other dangers, etc.,—will ultimately develop a real healthy understanding between the Police and the Public.

In his dealings with the Public, the Police Officer must not have too much regard for personal inconvenience, as occasions will frequently arise when he must suppress personal feelings. It is, therefore, the duty of the Police not to allow personal feelings to prevail and to accept any personal inconveniences or indignities as part of their duty.

The vast maze of Acts and Orders relating to Road Traffic brings Police into closer contact with motorists than with any other single section of the community. As motorists represent all classes of the Public, the feelings between them and the Police should be cordial, of course consistent with the observance of law and the safety of the roads.



V. V. C. Conference held at Ramanathapuram on 15—11—1950.

Thirdly, not only the enforcement of law must be vigorous but a strictly professional attitude of impartiality should also be striven for by all Police Officers in their dealing with the Public. While it is necessary to avoid force whenever the same ends can be achieved by peaceful means, it should be made definitely clear that the law must be made to prevail even in the face of temporary public disapproval, notwithstanding "*courtesy-cop-campaigns*" which have unfortunately given room for some confused thinking amongst some members of the public. In the stress of modern life, with new innovations and altering circumstances, fresh legislation creating new offences is inevitable, and in as much as in most of the cases the duty of enforcing the new law falls on the Police, there is inevitably the risk on the part of the Police in temporarily alienating public sympathy and endangering the existing good relationship between the two. The public would do well to remember that the Policeman is not possessed by the spirit of a Fury in the relentless pursuit of law-offenders and that he is himself a citizen appointed by their own Government for the express purpose of enforcing meticulously the laws and regulations framed by the representatives of the Public in Parliament. The Police on their part should act at all times with necessary discretion and tact and definitely understand that the law must be made to prevail even in the face of temporary public disapproval, and that the respect for law on the part of the public springs from proper and efficient enforcement by the Police.

Impartiality being one of the major ethical qualities necessary not only to the Police Service but also to the individual policeman, it should be the ideal at which the Police should aim at all times irrespective of caste, creed or status of the individuals concerned. The approbation of the general public is dead certain whenever the Police courageously and relentlessly administer the law irrespective of persons. Charles Arrow, one of the "Big

Five" of the Scotland Yard, in his interesting book "*Rogues and Others*", has given a detailed account of an unique incident in his career in which the sterling gold standard of British justice had proved that the dollar was not "almighty", which should serve as a shining example for us to follow. "My wife stole a shawl last week worth 2 sh. and was sent to prison for six weeks. She was ill and near her confinement; yet because Mrs. Blank is a lady, and steals goods worth hundreds of pounds she gets off. Is this justice?" As these lines signed "Labourer" appeared in a London Newspaper referred to a prosecution for which as a Police Officer Mr. Charles Arrow was responsible, his conscience was aroused, and he set out with the grim determination of doing justice irrespective of personalities and not to allow his sympathies to be affected by any specious reasonings. This quickly resulted in the unmistakable arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Blank in London at a luxurious hotel much favoured by wealthy Americans and search of the lady's trunk in use, notwithstanding the opposition of the Manager of the Hotel; the amazing recovery of not only the large collection of furs, etc., stolen from various shops but also a parcel containing articles with the name of the Hotel engraved on them; detention in the Holloway Gaol; sensational trial at the County of London Sessions by a full bench of Justices witnessed by a record of spectators; and the plea of guilty by the woman resulting in a sentence of three months to her and release for her husband,—though several specialists in mental diseases and the prison doctor were called upon to prove that she suffered from serious physical trouble accompanied by kleptomania, and the Defence Brief Sir Edward Clarke addressed the court eloquently for mitigation of sentence.

Fourthly, no country, however adequate in numbers and well-equipped its police may be, can hope to effect any appreciable improvement without the helpful co-operation of their public, and in its turn is dependent upon the establishment of social and

political conditions calculated to ensure not only the effectiveness and efficiency of the Police organisation, but also its freedom from political interference. The Police are therefore to be regarded as the arm of law which they are and always have been in democratic countries, and required to be completely free from any political bias or taint and dissociated from all political parties or movements. If the Police are really to uphold the law unswayed by politics or sentiment, the public should zealously safeguard the Police from any political domination or interference which has been the bane of many police systems. The Police should remember that their function in relation to law is enforcement only, that they are not concerned either with law-making or with punishment, and that their standpoint should be that they are paid to enforce laws as they are.

Conclusion :—Whatever the developments and changes in Police work, the fundamental principles and ideals continue to remain the same, and the British attitude towards the Police Force so well summed up in the Official Information Book of the Metropolitan Police in the following words should serve as a very useful guide to the Free India Police and the Public as well :—

"The primary object of an efficient Police is the prevention of crime : the next that of detection and punishment of offenders if crime is committed. To these ends all the efforts of the police must be directed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquillity, and the absence of crime, will alone prove whether these efforts have been successful, and whether the objects for which the police were appointed have been attained.

"Every member of the Force must remember that his duty is to protect and help members of the public, no less than to apprehend guilty persons. Consequently, while prompt to prevent crime and to arrest criminals, he must look on himself as a servant and guardian of the

general public and treat all law-abiding citizens, irrespective of their social position, with unfailing patience and courtesy.

"By the employment of tact and conciliatory methods the public ordinarily can be induced to comply with directions, and thus the necessity for using force with its aftermath of complaints and recrimination may be obviated. He who, in this way, secures the object he has in view is a more useful police officer than his comrade who, relying too much on the assertion of his authority, runs the risk of seeing that authority challenged and, possibly, for the time being, overborne. If persuasion proves unavailing, a resort to force may become necessary, as it is imperative that a police officer on being required to take action shall act with the firmness necessary to render his action effective."



An Irishman was ordered to appear in court as he was present at a shooting affair. When he entered the witness-box the Judge asked him if he saw the shot fired.

"No, sorr, I only heard the shot," was the reply.

The judge told the man to stand down as his evidence was of no use at all. Just as he turned to go, the Irishman laughed and made the court roar. The judge called the man back and told him that as he had laughed he had a good mind to sentence him for contempt of court.

"But, sorr, did ye see me laugh?" queried the man.

"No, I heard you, and that was enough," growled the judge.

"Well, your honour, that sort of evidence, we have just been told, is of no use at all," replied the fellow.

"Next witness," said the judge.



The Inspector-General of Police, Madras, decorating
Cadet No. 42 T. V. Subramaniam with the I. G's Medal
at the Passing-out Parade on 27-2-1951.

SERVICE CONDITIONS OF THE POLICE FORCE, Part II

BY SRI R. M. MAHADEVAN, B. A. (HONS), I. P.,

DY. COMM. LAW & ORDER, MADRAS.

AMENITIES.

There are other very important subjects affecting the well-being and morale of the Force, a study of which when reduced to writing would take much space and time but which at the same time I would not like to pass over without even a casual mention. They relate to hours of work as per modern legislation Off duty, health of the Force, medical facilities, housing, canteens, House Rent Allowances, Recreational facilities and charitable funds for the benefit of the Police.

The question of pay and allowances which is the burning question of today will however be dealt with at length as I feel that the future of the entire Police Force depends on its proper fixation.

HOUSING.

The provision of good living quarters for the Police is of the first importance not only because it is a duty for those responsible to see that their men are properly housed but because their comfort and contentment has a direct influence on the efficiency of the Force to which they belong. It is a known fact that only a small percentage of the Force is housed today with the result that men have to find some sort of roof somewhere. With the low rentals sanctioned by the Government, the men drift into cheap quarters and undesirable localities. This has a telling effect not only on the health of the Force but on their character. This in particular applies to big cities in the Presidency and especially so to Madras. The maximum house rent fixed for the Constabulary in the City is Rs. 10/- and Rs. 7/- for a Head Constable and Police Constable respectively. It is a well known fact that this is most inadequate and the constabulary has to meet the balance of House

Rent from his pocket even for quarters which are mere hutments. Another added difficulty is the fact that houses are not available in the locality where he works which means added expenditure by way of bus fare to get to his place of work. It is only fair that in lieu of free quarters the constabulary should be recompensed in full for the rentals paid subject to certain maxima which need revision. A housing programme for five years or three years should immediately be launched on and that blessed phrase that the time is not opportune the requiem of so many necessary schemes should no longer be cited.

The type-design quarters also provide extremely limited accommodation and are not comfortable from any stand point of view. More floor area should be provided. In this connection I would like to mention that in our bordering country-Ceylon-the new Police flats provide for 2 bed rooms, 1 Sitting Room, 1 Dining Room, Kitchen, bath and Lavatory. They are also supplied with electric cookers, water service, drainage, etc. This is the accommodation provided for a married Police Constable. While I do not suggest or even imagine that our quarters should provide for such accommodation, it has been mentioned in order to show what little progress we have made to secure better facilities for our men.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The question of adequate pays has a direct bearing on discipline and health of the force as well as the means of providing for certain amenities for the Policemen and their families and as such these aspects have not been dealt with separately although of considerable importance. Granting that a Policeman should get atleast the wages of an ordinary working class member I shall by mere statistics indicate to what extent the pays should be increased to keep body and soul together and to keep away from corrupt practices.

As it is, a Constable is started on a salary of Rs. 30/- in the scale of Rs. 30- $\frac{1}{2}$ -40. A Head Constable is started on a salary of Rs. 40/- in the scale of Rs. 40/-1/- 50- $\frac{1}{2}$ -60. So in the 20th year of service a Constable will get only Rs. 40/- and a Head Constable will get Rs. 60/- in the 20th year of service. How can this pay be sufficient to meet his expenditure? They are not even paid the subsistence wage required to keep the body and soul together. Considering the nature of the work that is entrusted to them and the risk that is attached to the responsibilities cast on them, they should not only be given a subsistence wage but a living wage also. According to Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Australian Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, a living wage is defined as one "which can provide not clothing, but for a condition of frugal comforts estimated by current human standards". The Royal Commission on the Basic Wage for the Commonwealth of Australia approved of the following description of "minimum of health and comfort level" given by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U. S. A. as follows :—

"This represents slightly higher level than that of subsistence, providing not only for the material needs of food, shelter and body covering, but also for certain comforts such as clothing sufficient for bodily comfort, and to maintain the wearer's instinct of self-respect and decency, some insurance against the more important misfortunes — death, disability and fire — good education for the children, some amusement and some expenditure for self development". Again Article 43 of our Constitution Act says that the State shall endeavour to secure to all workers, "work, a *living wage*, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of living and full enjoyment of leisure of social and cultural opportunities". When the Constitution Act has provided for ensuring a fair living wage to the ordinary worker, I need not stress too much on the necessity to provide for a living wage for the Constables and Head

Constables who have to maintain law and order and protect life and property of the citizens of the State, more often than not, at the risk of their own lives.

I have with me facts and figures relating to the cost of living of a working class family collected by the Government of Madras in the years 1936-33 and I have also got the index figures issued by the Government of India and the Government of Madras which clearly prove that the cost of living has gone up by at least 3 times since 1933. Yet the salary and allowances of the Constables and Head Constables have not even been doubled. The figures worked out as the basis for a working class family budget are for a family of 5 individuals consisting of a husband and a wife with 2 children and a dependent. The cost of rice, provision, fuel etc., which were being consumed by a family of this size before 1938 worked out to Rs.19-0-3 and in 1949 the same quantity cost Rs.70-5-4. In the same way the actual expenditure incurred on clothing was Rs. 1-10-8 per month, i. e. Rs. 20/- per year before 1938 and in 1949 the same quantity cost Rs. 5-3-10 i. e. Rs. 62-14-0 per year. There are other items like house rent, education of children, medical expenses and other sundry items which worked out to Rs. 7-7-3 before 1938 and in 1949 the same cost Rs. 16-0-8. Details of these figures were furnished by the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras and were exhibited at the All India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition which was held in December 1949. On the basis of these figures the cost of living index for 1949 worked out to 326 taking the base as 100 in the year 1939. The cost of living index for August 1950 is given as 327.3 by the Government of Madras. The general price level index is also at 409.3 for the week ending 5-8-1950. The total expenses according to the figures furnished by the Government of Madras for an average working class family per month before 1939 was Rs. 28-2-2, whereas in 1949 it was Rs. 91-13-9. With the further increase in the cost of living, the minimum amount required will be at least Rs. 100/- per month for the purchase of the

same commodities and amenities required for the standard of living maintained before 1939. It should be noted, that on important things like education and medicines, the working class families were spending only Rs. 7-11-0 per year for education and Rs. 3-11-0 on medicines for the whole year. It is needless for me to point out how ridiculously low was the expenditure incurred on health and education by a working class family in 1939. Further, the actual quantity of food-stuffs which has gone into this Budget is much lower than that a family should get from the point of view of nutritional standards. According to Sir John Megaw only 30 per cent of our population is adequately nourished. Dr. Aykroyd, an expert in nutritional matters has said that a balanced diet should have in addition to 18 ozs. of cereals a day, at least 8 ozs. of milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of fat, 3 ozs. of pulses and 10 ozs. of vegetables and fruits. If vegetables other than cereals are not available, 20 ozs. of cereals would be needed per person per day to supply the necessary calories. The total inadequacy of the present day rations can well be imagined. The quantities given in the average working class family budget of 1939 is far below the standards set up by Nutritional Experts. In the meagre salary and allowances that the Constables and Head Constables get, it will not be possible for them for purchasing 8 ozs. of milk, or 10 ozs. of vegetables and fruits per person per day. In the absence of it, the experts say 20 ozs. of cereals per day would be needed for a person to supply the necessary calories, the scale in existence for the peace time army today. But due to the scarcity of food stuffs and rationing, the Government are providing only with 6 ozs. of rice and 6 ozs. of other cereals per day. It is no wonder that many of the children and dependents of the Constables and Head Constables are suffering from either consumption or tuberculosis which is the direct result of under nourishment or malnutrition. That the existence of T.B. is on the marked increase among the City Constabulary is now the subject matter of enquiry.

Political leaders and the Government spokesmen have been going about telling people that it is possible to carry on with 6 ozs. of rice making up for the balance by other supplementary foods like milk, vegetables and fruits. But, when the salary and allowances of Constables and Head Constables are not sufficient even to meet the expenditure on rice, provisions and other articles, how could they be expected to provide for themselves with such supplementary foods as milk, vegetables and fruits.

In the family budget before 1939 which has been taken as the base, it will be observed that no adequate provision was made by them for the education of the children, like school-fees, books or such equipment for school-going children, not to speak about provision for higher education for bigger boys and girls. There has also been no provision for expenditure in connection with marriages and other functions. The provision for medicines is also negligible since the expenditure that will have to be met by an under-nourished family will be much greater than what is being spent by them. The Government are only giving free uniforms and free medical advice and in some cases not even treatment. I have known cases in the City where Police T. B. patients have been asked to provide themselves with medicines as streptomycin and not having the wherewithal to purchase them have died a lingering death.

With the cost of living rising three-fold and with no legitimate supplementary means of livelihood, it would be next to impossibility to maintain a family of 5 within the salary and allowances that a Constable or a Head Constable receives at present. On the Government's own admission by the figures they have published regarding the increase in the cost of living and the general price level index, they are bound to pay attention to this matter and raise the salaries and allowances to an extent that would enable them at least to cover the minimum needs of their families. It is a wonder how they are getting on and keeping up appearances

inspite of such difficult conditions, resulting from the absence of a living wage for the services that they render, to the State and the Public. Is it a matter for surprise, if they fall a victim to corrupt practices? In order to see that the minimum requirements of his family are met, the man placed under such circumstances decides either to borrow from others or to accept some illegal gratification for the discharge of his duties in order to make both ends meet. Of course the man chooses the easier way of accepting the illegal gratification and taking the risk of being caught at a later date. Therefore I wish to impress that the problem of corruption apart from being dealt with by awarding punishments to offenders has to be dealt with by the Government by revising and increasing their scales of pay sufficiently to give them a living wage as mentioned in the Constitution Act itself. The duties and responsibilities cast on the Constables and Head Constables are such that they have got to maintain a robust health and the risk that he is undertaking in serving the people in maintaining law and order and protecting the lives and properties of citizens has also to be sufficiently compensated by the Government in the pay and allowances fixed for them, which should be approximately Rs. 100/- per month which will be just sufficient for a family to make both ends meet. Unless the Government apply their minds to this question and take early action in the matter, I feel that we would neither be in a position to root out corruption completely nor improve the efficiency which is to a great extent dependent on the mental satisfaction that is given to them. With his ailing wife not getting proper medicine or treatment, with the children going without proper education, with himself and his family going without enough food or clothing or probably with a grown up daughter remaining unmarried for want of money to celebrate the marriage, it will not be strange if his mental attitude affects his efficiency in service under such conditions. And therefore it is that I feel that in the interest of the efficiency of service and

putting down corruption it is necessary that the Government should revise the pay and allowances given to the Constables and Head Constables. If this is not done by the Government due to reasons of economy then I must say that it would only mean that the Government are only winking at the corruption of these persons since the Government are not creating conditions in which a man can render honest service even though according to their own figures, the cost of living has gone up by at least 3 times and the pay has not been increased proportionately. If they increased the salaries and allowances proportionately to give them a fair living wage, the increased expenditure will be more than compensated by the increase in their loyalty and efficiency in service, apart from the better type of persons that will join service. The least the Government could do according to their own statistics is to fix the pays and allowances on a permanent system of adjustment in order to keep pace with the cost of living index. The Pay Commissions which went into the question of Pays and Allowances of Railway Servants and Postmen have fixed it on this basis. The B. & C. Mills and other leading Mills and Banks have all their systems of pay integrated with the cost of living index. On this basis any of the lowest paid menial accounts for Rs. 100/- per mensem.

I am also told that the percentage of revenue expended on the Police in this State is low compared with the other major States of India. On all counts there is a definite case for revision of salaries.

There are several other aspects which I would like to have touched on but in view of the short time fixed for the paper by the Inspector-General of Police, I would leave such matters for discussion. One other matter that appears to be worth mentioning is the appointment of Welfare Officers for the Police. During the recent visit of the Ceylon Police Officers they asked me how they

were working in the Madras Presidency. Quite candidly such an appointment did not appeal to me at first but on discussion I find that much good could be done by such Officers. Recently the Commissioners of Police of Calcutta and Bombay made enquiries whether the Madras Police had any such Officer working. While studying the report of the Committee on Police Conditions of Service presented to the Parliament in England in November 1949, I find that the Committee strongly advocated the appointment of such Officers and they have since been appointed. The matter appears to be worth looking into.

From the general trend of my paper today one is likely to draw the impression that I have criticised and found practically everything wrong with the Constabulary of today. I would however like to remove that impression by adding that with the existing Constabulary I think we have made the best of a bad job. Times have changed and are changing fast and the sooner we adjust ourselves by making improvements in the light of some of the suggestions given, I am afraid we would have missed the Bus, to use a colloquial but apt expression.



A lady once told Dr. Johnson that she did lots of little jobs in her spare time, and one thing she had done was to write a book. She asked the doctor to read it and give his candid opinion of the work as she had a number of other irons in the fire, and if this one did not succeed she would turn to the others for gaining fame.

Johnson read the book. This was his advice :

“Put the work where the other irons are.”

FIGHTING CORRUPTION.

BY SRI M. SINGARAVELU, B. A., I. P. S.

“People will endure their tyrants for years, but they tear their deliverers to pieces, if a millennium is not created immediately”.

—GEORGE CREEL: “REBEL AT LARGE”.

A section of the not too well-informed public, in their impatience, complain of the existence of corruption in Public Administration, inspite of the X Branch. While their annoyance is understandable, it should not be forgotten that this instrument of organised public action is only a means to an end and not an end in itself. Unless conditions are created conducive for the growth of better social health and morality, the ‘millennium’ shall be inordinately delayed.

The existence of corruption marks the absence of civic consciousness. Not only should the public actually assist in ending such a sorry state of affairs and refuse to be a party to such an unholy alliance, but also should cease to indulge in wild allegations of corruption against public servants without proof. If only these public men choose the more fruitful channel of educating the people on social rights and obligations instead, ere long we will have succeeded in destroying the mainstay of corruption. Not infrequently do we find officers facing enquiry frantically mobilising influence and effort to defeat the ends of justice. If only our folk realise the magnitude of such a social evil, seldom will the accused seek assistance to tamper with justice. It is the public men again who should ceaselessly strive to create the new outlook.

“One looks almost in vain for correct and upright behaviour even from those whom paradoxically enough, we call the intelligentsia of the country”, observed a State Minister. In this



March Past of the Competitors in the P. T. C. Sports with
the P. T. C. Flag on 28-2-1951.

shrewd reflection may be seen the extent of corruption in this country, in forms hitherto unknown. It has caught up a few in the higher rungs of the ladder also, who, in the recent past, had set themselves an enviable standard of character, integrity and probity for their subordinates to emulate. It is this deterioration which sharply distinguishes corruption as it exists to-day from what was obtaining before the last war. Seldom were the Gazetted cadres affected by this canker before, while the lower rungs were amenable to such temptations. Also the "new rich," those perverse and unscrupulous men who shot up like mushrooms during the war and brought about the fall of many an officer, and also enriched themselves by means other than fair, had not been known then.

Hardly did the public servants recover from the initial shock of a salary cut in 1938-39, the disastrous consequences of a total war faced them, though their ill-effects were not marked until 1942-43. Inflation helped by acute scarcity of foodstuffs made them the more miserable. Introduction of various controls resulted in the great expansion of existing departments and the creation of new ones. In the absence of experienced and trained personnel, these key posts went to mediocres whose competency measured ill with the responsibilities expected of them. The severe concentration of power in these unsuitable hands only encouraged the "new rich" to exploit the situation fully and well, who found in them willing instruments to help them gather their ill-deserved gains. As if to complete this dismal picture, clerks and others recruited in legion to meet an emergency, equally mediocre and inefficient, remained with their future less secure, with hopes for professional advancement the least. These little men dressed in brief authority fell easy victims to the blandishments and temptations set by the unscrupulous merchants and contractors. Corruption was complete: from the top it percolated lower. Nothing was ever so infectious at any time.

Neither did the economic trend favour the halting of this rot. The public servant in contrast with other industrial workers was the worse off. Trade Unionism with its strike weapon gained for the industrial workers sizable increase in their pay and welcome amenities in working conditions. The public servants found themselves only in a quandary, perhaps progressively worsening: with the bestwill in the world they could seldom keep pace with the rapidly increasing cost of living. Business and labour prospered—public servants were progressively sinking. As though these economic factors have not been sufficiently depressing, political interference with the day-to-day administration, tendency to act on ill-digested non-official reports, favouritism in transfers and promotions only tended to demoralise the already none too pleasant a state of affairs. While non-official reports may require consideration, they should not be acted upon until fully enquired into and the points thereof verified.

The Government during its formative period of its newly won freedom has had to grapple with and settle many a grave problem, some of them pertaining to the condition of Government servants. While efforts made in this direction are appreciated, there is much leeway to be covered. It is but fair that remuneration for public service should be equal to what similar private service gets. As long as the Government servant is kept short of the necessities of life, so long is he kept open to temptation. Clothing, housing and feeding are the triple primary needs of life and the State should ensure these to their servants by proper and timely arrangements like Housing Schemes and Provision of Grain-Shop facilities etc. The Provident-cum-Insurance Scheme is a welcome step in the right direction. The historic appeal of the Chief Minister to Congressmen to desist from interfering with the Public administrative machinery is having its desired effect. Such periodical reminders may be more salutary. The need of

the hour is a better understanding and appreciation of the public administration by the public. Any step designed to impart political education to many of the Congressmen and legislators, to whom we entertain sentiments of deep respect and regard, and to teach them the primers of social etiquette and public decorum, besides toning up our public life, will forge a better bond of unity between the public and the administration as never before. If those who administer and enforce the law and those in the lower rungs, such as the constabulary and clerks, are to go through a course of training to ensure efficient discharge of their duties, it is obvious that those who enact laws and choose to be leaders of men and affairs in the Districts should be equipped likewise.

Not unoften new and expanding departments have been staffed from persons drawn from the Revenue Department. This idea of treating the Revenue Department as the only and perennial source of man-power supply has been a source of severe heartburning for other departments. Much bitterness could have been avoided, if the choice had been spread over other departments. For instance, the Police could have as well spared the personnel for the transport, petrol and tyre-rationing; the Registration Department for Commercial Taxes, and the Co-operative for Food Supply. The recent Government orders to hold examinations for the army of temporary clerks working for years without any inducement, with a view to absorbing them, is a matter to be welcomed.

Lingering dis-satisfaction alleging appointments and promotions being conferred on relatives, irrespective of merit and seniority, has been causing disaffection among public servants. "Is it my fault that I am Geoffrey's son?" pleaded Prince Arthur. It is not and for that reason, relatives of high placed officials need not and should not be penalised or their legitimate rights denied them. Proposal to appoint or promote people may with advantage be

referred to the Public Service Commission or to a similar statutory authority constituted, which besides silencing such creeping whispers of disaffection, will go a long way in toning up the morale of administration. Affected parties may be allowed the right of appeal to this body. The Army system of making confidential entries may be adopted and the affected may be posted out after due warning, giving him an opportunity to prove his worth under a different superior.

A word to Government servants: let them realise that the X Branch is their friend and there is little for them to look on it with fear and suspicion.* They should not stint their assistance to help the Branch in its work. It may interest them to know that more Government officers have been given a clean bill of character through this agency and their innocence established, than the reverse. Thus it has been a veritable shield in their defence and protection. It is equally well their duty to strike at these anti-social elements and cleanse public life: it is others duty as well to help prosecution of such an unenviable task to end corruption and make public service the pride of the Nation.

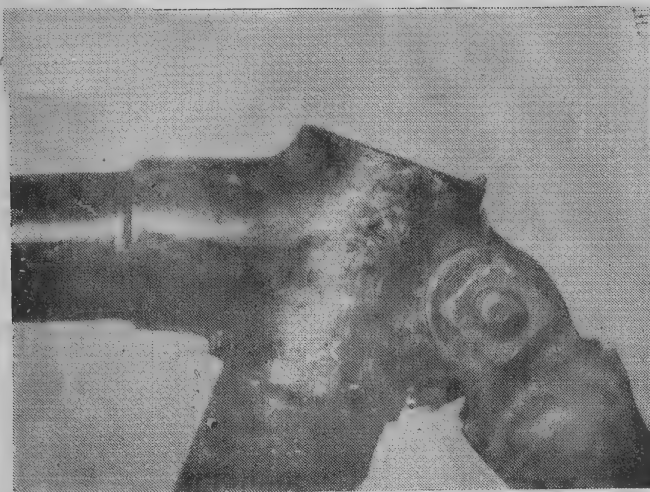
This Branch will ever remain wedded to its task of rooting out corruption. But our best hope lies in the new entrants, in whose selection, training and supervision serious attention has to be bestowed. Thus through wise selection and correct direction, the nation's future can be safe-guarded; the younger members of the Service will grow undefiled, adding lustre and dignity to Government posts; while the present is pruned, the future will be assured.



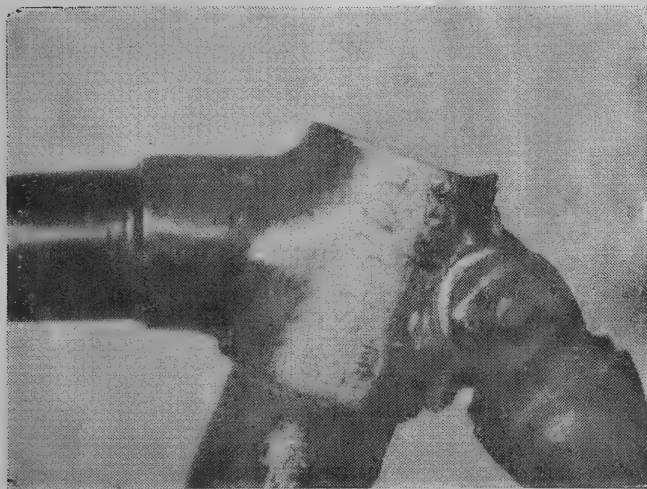
Teacher (*in geography lesson*): Now, can anybody tell me where we find mangoes?

Knowing Little Boy: Yes, miss, where woman goes.

A



B



Photographs received from the Chemical Examiner to the Government, Madras, along with the article—Photograph

‘A’ represents the cycle-frame as it was received and photograph ‘B’ the same frame after etching with the numbers clearly brought out.

DECIPHERING OBLITERATED OR ERASED NUMBERS ON METALLIC ARTICLES.

BY DR. P. VENKAT RAO, B.A., M.B., B.S., M.Sc., A.R.I.C., CHEMICAL
EXAMINER TO GOVERNMENT, MADRAS-3.

and

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EXAMINER FOR POLICE RESEARCH, MADRAS-3.

It is common practice that the numbers on stolen metallic articles such as cycles, motor cars or firearms etc., are removed by culprits in order to prevent their identification. By applying suitable scientific methods, it is possible to restore these numbers, which will assist the investigating officer to trace the owner of the property. Very often bicycles alleged to have been stolen are received in this laboratory from police officers for restoration of the obliterated numbers on them. The number of such cases dealt in the course of last six years were :—

Years.	Cases.
1945	7
1946	3
1947	10
1948	6
1949	6
1950	3

The usual methods adopted by culprits for removing these numbers are filing, grinding, scoring, gouging or punching. When force is used to stamp impressions on a piece of metal the result is, there is deformation in the metal due to bending, compression and stretching of the small crystals immediately under and to the side of each figure stamped. Such distorted and strained metal crystals are chemically more active than the unstrained crystals. This means that the strained area will react differently

to corrosive liquids than the other areas. This property is made use of in deciphering obliterated numbers on metallic articles and the method adopted is known as the "Etching" method.

The process of restoring these numbers consists of three stages, viz. (1) cleaning; (2) polishing; and (3) Etching.

(1) *Cleaning*:—The area around the numbers should be freed from dust, oil, paint or grease by applying suitable solvents. A preliminary cleaning like this will reveal any signs of filing.

(2) *Polishing*:—The method as is adopted in this laboratory is to polish the surface with various grades of sand paper, rubbing the surface constantly till a smooth shining surface results. At this stage it is quite probable that portions of the obliterated numbers are visible. This polishing process requires special skill and the polishing may take from several minutes to 2 or 3 hours depending on the nature of the metal. Patience and perseverance are required to produce a mirror-like finish to the surface, if best results are to be got.

(3) *Etching*:—Having prepared the surface, various "Etchants" are applied to the surface which will "develop" the number. In certain cases preliminary heating of the surface is done before etching to aid the restoration of the numbers. Various combinations of chemicals are used for etching depending upon the kind of metal and nature of the surface. After this process of etching the numbers will be seen more or less clearly but this clarity will be present only for a short time during which it is advisable to take a photograph of the surface with the restored numbers.

In addition to this "etching" method other methods like "Heat treatment method" and "Magnetic particle method" are also in use.

In the heat treatment method the principle involved is that when a piece of metal with numbers stamped on it, is heated, the heat causes a recrystallisation or partial recrystallisation of the strained crystals with the accompanying grain growth in these areas. Strained crystals crystallise at lower temperatures than unstrained crystals. The actual process consists in polishing the surface as in the "etching" method and the application of heat to the polished area as well as the surrounding area so as to avoid uneven expansion of the metal. The entire area is slowly heated to a temperature of low dull cherry red heat and is maintained there for 2 minutes. The area so treated is then lightly rubbed with fine abrasive paper. After this process the numbers stand out from the other portions of the metal. The application of heat should be done with caution since too much heating may remove all possibilities of restoring the desired numbers.

In the "Magnetic particle" method the procedure involves the use of electrical energy and extremely small magnetic particles, to restore the eradicated markings. A liquid containing finely divided magnetic particles is allowed to flow over the surface while the lines of magnetic flux are being deflected to the surface. The eradicated number is thus outlined and can be read. The instrument used in this method for carrying out the process is known as the "Magnaflux".

The "Heat treatment method" and the "Magnetic Particle" method are not at present adopted in this laboratory for want of the necessary equipments. For all general purposes the "Etching" method is found to work well and the accompanying photographs show a portion of a cycle frame, received in this laboratory, on which the obliterated numbers have been deciphered using the "Etching" method. Photograph A represents the frame as it was received and photograph B, the same frame after etching, with the numbers clearly brought out.

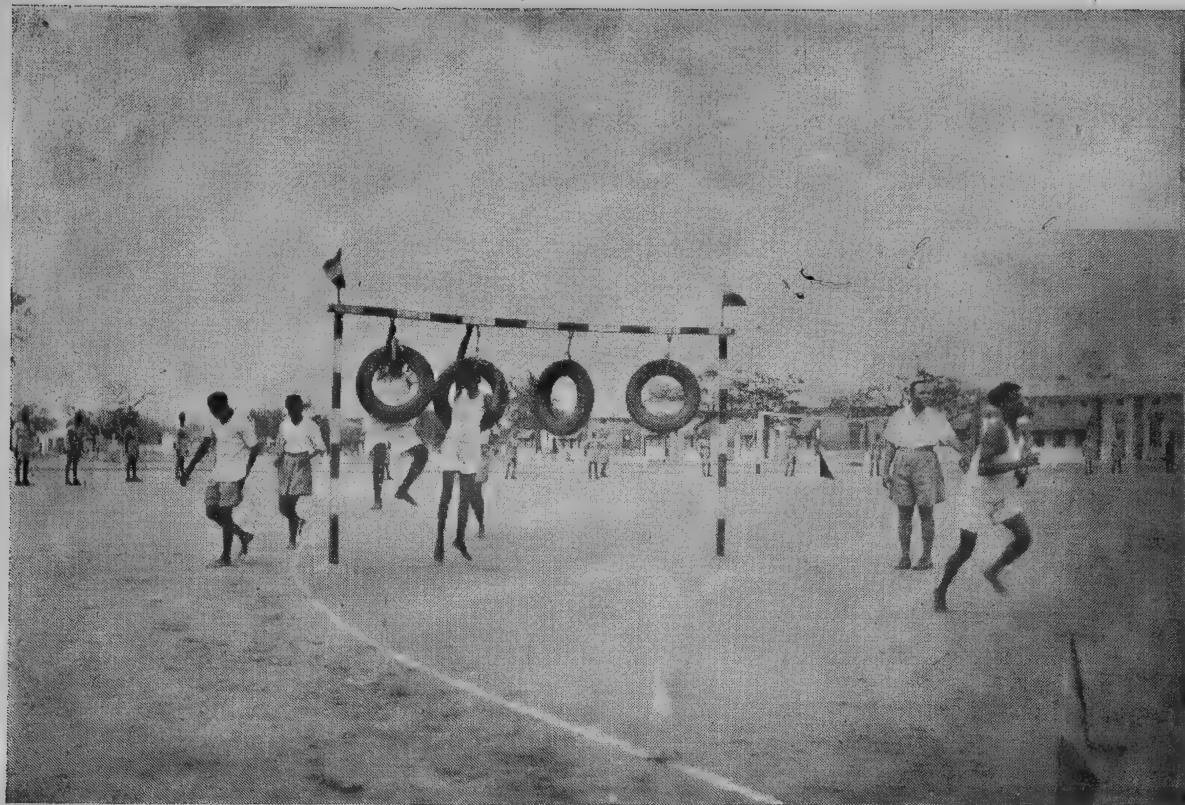
References :—

1. "The Police Journal," Vol. XVII, 1944, pages 44-48,
2. Private communication from John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.



"Waiter, my bill comes to thirteen shillings and you have made it fourteen shillings."

"Sorry, Sir I thought I heard you tell your friend you were superstitious."



Obstacles Race in progress during the Inter-Recruits
Competitions held at Coimbatore in February 1951.

WHO IS A COP ?

BY TIRUKKURALMANI TIRUNAVUKKARASU,
RETD. POLICE-PUBLIC PROSECUTOR & COUNSEL,
CHIDAMBARAM.

Q. Who is a cop ?

A. A cop or copper is a policeman.

Q. What are his watchwords ?

A. His watchwords are :—

1. Character,
2. Orderliness and
3. Promptitude.

Q. What should be his character ?

A. He should train himself to be always steady in his position and behaviour and rule himself to be calm and cool, even under the worst of provocation, ordeals and troubles.

Q. What is meant by his orderliness ?

A. His orderliness is in his always keeping his person clean and tidy, his heart sympathizing with grace, his mind pure and free from evil thoughts, and his habits regular and ever-prepared to do his utmost to keep up with the discipline, in conformity with the Law of the Land, Rules of the Department and the orders of his superiors.

Q. Wherein lies his promptitude ?

A. Certainly, in his always being alert and ready for service and sacrifice, in the interests of the Country and in the cause of Humanity.



Goody-Goody : Drink is your greatest enemy.

Inveterate : But the Bible tells us to love our enemies.

INTER-RECRUITS SCHOOLS COMPETITIONS for 1951.

BY O. J. BOSEN ESQ., PRINCIPAL, C. R. S., COIMBATORE.

Inter-Recruits School Competitions for 1951 was held at Coimbatore from 5th February 1951 to 9th February 1951, finals being on Friday the 9th February 1951. The Schools that participated for the Inter-Recruits Schools Competitions are - Anantapur, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Vizianagaram and Coimbatore.

The Principal, Police Training College, Vellore, Dist. Superintendents of Police, Anantapur, Tiruchy and Coimbatore were present for the competitions. The competitions were conducted and judged by O. L. Burrell Esq., O. B. E., I. P., Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Coimbatore, from the 5th to 9th February 1951. The Championship Shield was won by Anantapur School with Coimbatore and Tiruchy close second and third.

Judging from the competitions on all the five days, a keen sense of rivalry and sporting spirit was evident which added much to the competitive spirit. The Shooting, this year by all the Schools, in particular was very good and of high standard. Tiruchy School was first with 13.5 and Vellore second with 13.0 as against the maximum of fifteen.

At the final day sports, there was a very large gathering of high officials, non-officials, and Army personnel as visitors. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Ronson, wife of Dist. Superintendent of Police, Tiruchy.



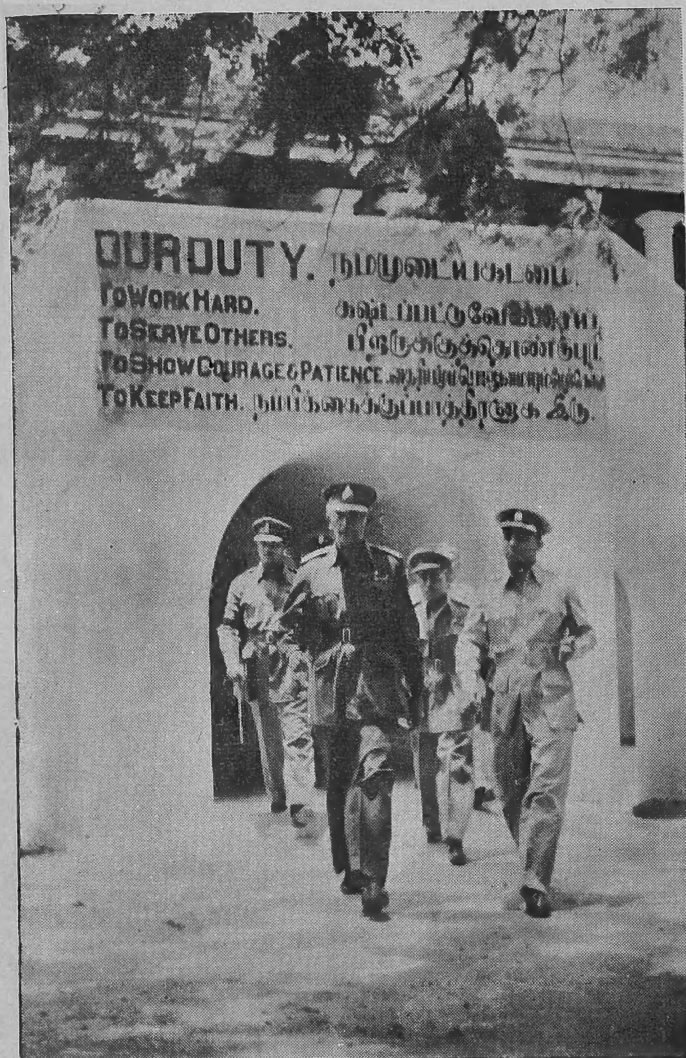
Do you know the difference between a honeycomb and a honeymoon?

Well, a honeycomb is made up of many small cells; a honeymoon of one great sell.

Printed at the Record Press, Vellore and Published by
the Principal P. T. C. Vellore.



The distinguished gathering witnessing the Inter-Recruits Schools Competitions held at Coimbatore in February 1951.



General K. M. Cariappa entering P. T. C. Mahal,
accompanied by the Principal.